Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1806. [No. 1591.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOUND,

This morning, between the Market House and the Goal,

A BANK NOTE.

The owner may have it again by proving property, paying the expence of this advertisement, and applying to the Printer.

May 1. d3t

JUST LANDED,

From the sloop NANCY, *Captain* PAINE, *from* CHARLESTON,

30 *bales COTTON, of superior kind;*
With a quantity of
RICE AND INDIGO.
For Sale, by
E. GILMAN.

April 30. dtf

WM. HODGSON

Has for Sale,

2 boxes 7-8 Colraine Linens
13 hogsheads Claret, suitable for the West-India market, and entitled to drawback
14 cases first and second quality Claret, 12 bottles each
Marble Mortars of different sizes
7 cases best Lucca Oil
10 marble Chimney pieces
1000 bushels Liverpool fine and St. Ubes Salt.

April 30 d

JOHN G. LADD

Has just received

100 boxes New-York hard SOAP of a superior quality. Also,
A few hogsheads Muscovado Sugars,
Do. W. I. India Rum,
Tierces of Rice and bales of Cotton.
Wanted to purchase
100 hogsheads bright Virginia Tobacco.

April 30. d

Robert M'Crea & Co.

At the Store, King street, formerly occupied by *Horsburgh* and *M'Crea*, have just received and offer for Sale, on reasonable terms,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS.

April 28. d2w

N. B. They daily expect a further supply.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscriber,

25 bales Cotton,
25 tierces Rice,
10 hhds. Jamaica Rum,
3000 wt. nice Bacon
100 casks Stone Lime,
20 dozen nice Castle Oil, in pint bottles.
1000 bushels Salt, suitable for the fisheries.
500 Spanish Hides, and Groceries as usual.

Mordecai Miller.

April 28. d

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony from New York.

12 chests Young Hyson,
5 do. Hyson,
10 do. Hyson Skin,
} *Of the latest importation.*

Which will be sold on very moderate terms by

James Sanderson.

April 21. d

24 hogsheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
5 boxes Cotton Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Licorice Root
Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Soal Leather, and
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale, by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26, d

BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that HE HAS OPENED A
Broker's Office and Commission Store,
At the corner of Union and King streets,

WHERE he will be happy to render his services in those branches of business. Every species of public stock, merchandize, lands, houses, lots, vessels and negroes, will be bought and sold on commission. Reasonable advances will be made on consignments; and acceptances will be given when such consignments are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandize received on storage at the customary terms.

As a stranger in Alexandria he is induced to intrude on the public the following testimonial from Winchester, where he acted in the double capacity of auctioneer and commission merchant:

Winchester, March 4, 1806.

We do hereby certify, That Mr. A. Lindo, auctioneer and commission merchant in this borough, has conducted himself in such a manner as to have gained the confidence of the public in an eminent degree; and his fidelity, honor, secrecy and diligence in his business, justly entitle him to this our mark of approbation.

H. Holmes, *John & Abm. Miller.*
Daniel Good, *John Bell.*
Charles Brent, jun. *Wm. Davison.*
Richard Holliday. *Geo. Reed.*
Jos. Gamble. *Alf. H. Powell.*
H. W. & I. Baker.

He has, at present, for Sale,

A first rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, likely, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 400 dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28 d

Cottom & Stewart

Have received a large supply of
PAPER HANGINGS,
Of various figures and of the newest fashions.

April 29. d

Notice.

THAT on the first day of May court to be held for Fairfax county, at the court house thereof, I shall, by virtue of a deed of trust to me made for the purpose of securing a re-payment of money paid by Charles Little and John Keene, for Thomas Pollard, jun. expose to public sale, a likely NEGRO MAN, named *NERO*, in the deed mentioned, for ready money.

Sale to commence between 12 and 4 o'clock, of that day.

David Stuart, *Trustee.*

April 29. dtoth My

Horsburgh & Calder,

Have just received from New York,
10 bales Calcutta Piece Goods;
CONSISTING OF
Gurrahs, Mamoodies, Punjum Cloths, Sarnas, Cossas, Baftas, and Checks.
ALSO,
Calicoes, colored and white Cambrick Muslin, Undressed Ginghams, Silk Chambrays, Cambrick Dimity, Cotton Hosiery, Black Lutestring, Irish Linens, Yellow and Scarlet Bandanno Handkerchiefs, White Crape, Pic Nick Silk Mitts, Silk Umbrellas, Leno Muslin, Cream Blue Gilly Handkerchiefs, Sooty Romalls, Blue Gurrahs, Real London Superfine Black and Blue Cloths, &c. &c. for Sale, on reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail, at their Store, corner of Royal and King-streets.

April 23. d2w

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

WANTED,

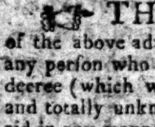
A vessel of about five hundred barrels burthen, to take a freight to Boston.

Lawrason & Fowle.

April 22. d

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,



A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of *Thomas Atwood Diggs*, Esq. One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan,
W. C. Selden,
} *Commissioners.*

April 22. dtf

☞ THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

Clover Seed,

(Warranted of the best quality)
Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

Who have just received,
60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Sallad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4-4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Persians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlas, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* TALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

☞ A few copies of the American Gardener may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

The Subscriber has just Received,
In addition to his former Stock—which makes it complete in Groceries and Fruits—
First quality brown Sugar, in bbls.
French Brandy, in pipes
Claret Wine, in half pipes
West India and New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Old Peach Brandy
Mould and dipt Candles, in boxes
First quality Turpentine Soap, in boxes
Rice, in half tierces.

By Capt. JENKS, *from New-York.*

Soft shelled Almonds, of an excellent quality, and 20 boxes fresh Prunes.

And by Capt. CREW, *from Lisbon.*

Lisbon fresh Lemons, in boxes
Oranges in do.
English Walnuts, in bales.

By Captain CROWELL, *from Leghorn:*

Muscadel and Bloom Raisins, in boxes
Salad Oil, in cases, or by the bottle.

ALSO,

New York double refined Loaf Sugar, in barrels or by the single loaf.

And has a parcel of
Excellent inspected SHAD & HERRINGS, by the barrel; and SALMON in kegs—all very low for cash.

A. WILLIS.

April 25. d12t*

HENRY K. MAY

Has now landing, for Sale,

65 tons Plaister of Paris,
60 boxes Mould Candles,
20 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels Prime Pork,
6 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
1 leaguer Cape Madeira Wine

In STORE,

London Particular,
London and New York Market
Particular and Cargo Teneriffe
Catalonia and Claret
} *Wines.*

50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef
10 barrels Bounce
4 bales Beerboom Gurrahs
1 bale Fandah Cossas
6 hhds. Molasses
6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.

April 8. d1m

☞ *REMOVAL.*

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store next door to *Mott's tavern*; where he offers for Sale a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 3. 3tawtf

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

Now Landing,

From Schooner Fame, from New-York, and for sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE,
30 Barrels prime Pork,
20 do. do. Beef.
Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,
5 bales Beerboom Gurrahs,
500 pieces yellow Nankeens,
In Store,
Imperial,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin
} TEAS.
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cask and box fresh Raisins,
Ground Ginger,
Muscovado Sugar in barrels.
Double refined loaf do.
500 boxes mould and dipt Candles, of a superior quality, for the West India market,
30 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels New England Rum,
8 pipes and half pipes Teneriffe Wine,
10 rolls mill'd Lead,
600 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.

WANTED,

A Bill on New-York for about 500 Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9. d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

EUROPEAN SKETCHES. It was an obvious supposition that the battle of Austerlitz, and the peace of Presburg would have restored, at least, the tranquility of the continent. The Russians were retiring from Moravia and Hanover; Prussia had acted a dubious part, which seems as much to bespeak the secret ally as the enemy of France; Austria, however she might wish for her indemnity in the east, would apparently desire some breathing-time after an unfortunate war, which had exhausted her resources: Bonaparte had reaped laurels enough in the field; and all the south of Europe, except the little kingdom of Naples, seemed to have none of the materials of a new explosion. Even England herself might now begin to hope for peace, since the death of Mr. Pitt, and the introduction of the peace-loving principles of Mr. Fox into the ministry, seemed to remove the principal obstacles to its accomplishment.

There is little very interesting in the European intelligence lately received at Norfolk and New York. There is nothing certain, nothing momentous, nothing which gives the decided cast for peace or war. But there is little to confirm these flattering prospects of peace. On the contrary, there is scarce a country in Europe which seems to have placed its tranquility beyond interruption. We can see scarcely one, in which, uniting the causes of hostility previously known with the preparations actually making, we do not foresee some prospect of the old war being revived, or a new one being excited.

TURKEY is a gigantic body with a feeble head, exposed to aggression both at home and in Egypt, uncertain whether she ought most to dread the old ambition of Russia, that has so often feasted upon her provinces, or the keen appetite of Austria whetted by her late losses in Germany. That Bonaparte promised Austria an indemnity in the EAST for these losses; and that she will take every advantage of this concession, to extend her influence into Turkey; that the late cession of Venetian Dalmatia to France, will enable Bonaparte to seize upon the neighboring provinces of Bosnia and Servia; that to ransom these or even to arrest his march to Constantinople, it may be necessary to put him in possession of Egypt, so long the favorite object of his wishes and so complete a recompense for the loss of St. Domingo; these are so many probable events, which cannot escape the discernment or the fears of Turkey. But we can glean little of these events or of the policy of Turkey, from the intelligence which we have actually received. We are merely informed, that the cession of Venetian Dalmatia to the French, has spread terror throughout the divan; and that the Porte has entered into a new treaty of alliance with the court of St. Petersburg for nine years, for the purpose of making head against French arms and French principles.

AUSTRIA—lopped of several of her members and exhausted throughout by her late disasters, but eagerly waiting for an opportunity to obtain an indemnity in the East. Mean while it is whispered about that there are 84 *secret articles* to the treaty of Presburg, among which, may be stipulations for the division of Turkey and the indemnification of Austria. This arrangement it may be, which has probably induced the Austrian court to preserve its army for six months on the war footing.

NAPLES—a feeble body with a still feebler head, has by this time sunk into one of the "federative states of the empire." With what an insulting *sang froid* does Bonaparte issue his imperial bull? We, Napoleon, emperor of the French and king of Italy, &c. for divers weighty and sufficient causes, do solemnly depose from the throne and other sovereign authorities of his ancestors, Ferdinand the king of the two Sicilies, &c." Such are the haughty terms, in which he represents himself as the sovereign of Italy, and lays his title not upon Naples alone, but also the island of Sicily.

SPAIN—too, holds her independence at the mercy of France. A single army marched over the Pyrenees, would place one of the Napoleone army on that throne, and on that of Portugal. It is even probable from the latest accounts that this danger is no longer ideal, but that an army has actually marched into Spain at the solicitation of the prince of peace.

SWEDEN—has not yet felt the vengeance of Bonaparte, for the troops which she sent into Hanover, to aid the late coalition. She has not yet lost her share of Pomerania. The probability is that her fate is connected with that of Prussia; and that, until France has more precisely fixed her relations with Prussia, Sweden will escape her vengeance.

RUSSIA—seems not to have yet adopted that firm and consistant policy, by which her future relations are to be regulated. According to one account from St. Petersburgh of January 29, she was returning to the state in which she existed before the war; her armies retreating from Germany and approaching the Russian frontiers, to occupy their former garrisons. But another account represents Alexander as "apprehensive that an attack may be made even upon his own territory. "Redoubts are casting up at Warsaw, and other arrangements ordered, to guard against any attempt of this kind." One thing, however, seems to be indisputably true; that Russia has not yet made peace with France, nor made any explanation about the late violation of her neutrality. Another thing seems to be probable, that Russia will decline a fourth coalition; that she will not mix again in the wars of Europe, until Austria or France shall make an invasion upon Turkey, and call her out to the defence of her ally.

GREAT-BRITAIN—had not yet *concluded* a peace with France, though it was rumored that she had s ept forward with some propositions for a negociation. An article from Amsterdam of February 11, particularly states that there was "a rumor (there) that a flag of truce had been sent from England to France, to demand passports from the French government for negociators for a general peace. Even from Paris, we have had letters expressing, that since the death of Mr. Pitt, new hopes have been indulged upon that ground." Should Bonaparte declare war against Prussia, he will then probably be much more anxious to conclude a treaty with Great Britain. The converse of the proposition is perhaps not less true: that should he meet with insuperable difficulties in the way of an advantageous accommodation with Great Britain, he will be glad of an opportunity of attacking Prussia, as a pretext for declining the dangerous enterprise of an invasion of England. A war with Prussia will therefore smooth the way for a peace with England: but whether there is peace or war with England, a war with Prussia is almost equally probable. Meanwhile it is proper to notice, that in consideration of the embarrassed state of the *foreign relations* of Great Britain, the Roman Catholics of Dublin, and the friends of Parliamentary Reform in London, have determined to suspend their application to government for the redress of their *local grievances*. A schism can no longer arise in the ministry, on these important questions of internal policy. The English ministry will, therefore, still profit by the services of Mr. Fox in the cabinet; and Mr. Fox may at the same time preserve his *principles* and his *place*.

PRUSSIA—the second strongest power in the west of Europe; that power, which had lately in its hands the fate of the third coalition, and which might have put a stop to the arms of France, is, however, the great nation, to which the late intelligence from Europe principally relates.—Will there be a war between France and Prussia? Two months ago this was the great question at issue between the statesmen of Europe: before this, it has probably been determined by experience itself; but we are *now* in the same degree of obscurity in which the statesmen of Europe were *then*. Those who advocated the probability of a war, and we think they reasoned with the greatest force, declared, that "notwithstanding the encomiums which Bonaparte had been pleased to lavish in his bulletins upon the policy of Prussia, the *demonstrations* made by that power at the time he had pushed into Moravia were well calculated to excite both his suspicions and his fears; that were it not for the battle of Austerlitz and the extraordinary events which followed in the armistice, and the peace of Presburg, there is every ground for supposing that Prussia would have at that time declared war against France; that it was the unexpected termination of hostilities which necessarily exacted the greatest circumspection on the part of Prussia; that it was fortunate for her, that the emperor Alexander had left his troops at his disposal; that to this it is not improbable he owes the present possession of Hanover; and that whether *he* would retain the same prepondecance *now*, that *they* had returned to their own country, the experience of a few weeks or days perhaps would determine." That Prussia was at that time well disposed towards the cause of the coalition; a disposition which could not be unknown to Bonaparte; they demonstrate by referring to the official communications of Prussia to the British government. "We know," say they, "from authority of the first consideration, that when the English minister applied to the court of Berlin to ascertain the safety of our troops in Hanover, baron Hardenberg acquainted him, "that after the unfortunate occurrences in Moravia, the utmost circumspection was indispensible; that the most valiant armies could not command the favors of fortune; that therefore it was not only the interest of Prussia, but also the general interest, to prevent her from being attacked at that moment, when the whole weight of the war would fall upon her, and before any co peration with other powers could be formed; that in case her troops should be defeated the last ray of hope would be extinguished, &c. &c." They declare that France will never forgive this suspicious fidelity on the part of Prussia; and that the time is not far distant, when she will avenge it by a war. To what other cause than this, are we to attribute the great military preparations which are made by France on the borders of the Rhine? Under the *pretext* of enforcing her contributions on the city of Frankfort, she has collected there large masses of troops. "Since the 8th of February, says an article from Frankfort of the 11th, the French and Batavian troops in our environs have been considerably reinforced, and it appears that in conjunction with the garrison of Mentz, a considerable army will be formed on the Upper and Lower Mayne. The report is, that there will be 200,000 men extending from Basle to Holland, which will remain in that position till all the foreign troops in the north of Germany shall have entirely quitted that territory."

Some of the English papers go on to detail the very course which will carry Bonaparte into a war with Prussia. They say that "The city of Frankfort has been severely amerced; may not the next imposition be laid upon Cassel or Dresden? It is impossible that Bonaparte can forget the affront offered by the elector of Hesse to a division of his army, to which a passage was, in the first instance, refused, though afterwards granted, on the condition that it should defile through his dominions disarmed, and under escort. May not this affected grievance, upon the refusal of the elector to submit to a contribution under the name of a loan, be converted into a pretext for a sudden irruption into his territories? Nothing is more likely than that Hesse and Saxony will be invited to contribute in some way towards the subsistence or accommodation of the formidable French army which is collected in their neighborhood. The impositions may be acquiesced in to a certain extent but we question whether the endurance of these powers will be proof against the known rapacity and insolence of Augereau."

But these formidable preparations will be directed against Hesse and Saxony, in the first instance, and *Prussia ultimately*. She may attempt to retire from the storm, but Bonaparte will most probably drive her into submission or war.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, April 28.

By the ship Factor, Caldwell, in 43 days from Greenock, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a file of Greenock papers to the 12th of March, and London to the 8th inclusive. They do not furnish an article of political intelligence, though ten days later than any previous advices from that quarter.

In the English high court of admiralty, on the 7th of March, it was decreed in the case of the ship Robert Murray, Swanson master, captured and carried into Guernsey with a cargo of sugar, that the ship and cargo be restored as claimed, reserving the question of costs and damages and captors expenses.

In the case of of the Chance, captain Brown with a cargo of slaves, captured and sent into Jamaica, their lordships condemned the cargo, the ship having been restored the by inferior court.

The Alexis, Livingston, from Wilmington arrived at Greenock on the 22d February; and the Hope, M George, from Boston; Bedford, Humphreys, from Charleston, Mary, Rice, from Savannah; Recovery, Wylie, from New York; and Ardent, Crossthwaite, do. on the 23d, having all experienced very bad weather. The Ardent, had her head and quarter boards washed away in a heavy gale.

London, March 1;

The king has been pleased to appoint Francis Gore, esquire to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

The king has also been pleased to appoint John Hodgson, Esquire, Brigadier General of his Majesty's forces, to be Governor of the Bermuda, or Somers Islands.

Last night Paris papers to the 20th ult. were received. The following are the most prominent articles:

Paris, February 8.

The head quarters of Prince Joseph are at Ferento. On the 8th February his advanced guard passed the Carigliano at Ciprano. The army is on the march for Naples; the right commanded by gen. Regnier, the centre by marshall Massena, and the left by gen. Lecchi, commandant of the Italian troops.

March 3.

It was very currently reported yesterday, that an overture had been received from the French government, tending to a negociation between the two countries. There is no truth in the report, which has probably arisen from the circumstance of a communication having been received by the Transport board, by way of Morlaix on Saturday which however is supposed to have related solely to the business of an exchange of prisoners.

The Diligence sloop of war has arrived at Deal, with a convoy of 26 sail of transports, having on board general Paget's brigade and the 6th division of the German legion from the continent.

The admiralty board has ordered the squadron along the French coast, from St. Malo to Ostend, to be considerably strengthened.

Saturday government received advice of some movement on the enemy's coast, indicative of an early attack on Guernsey and Jersey, and all the light frigates and sloops at Portsmouth have been ordered to sail immediately for their defence, under the orders of captain Griffiths, of the Constance, of 24 guns. Orders have likewise been sent to Portsmouth, to equip the Thisbe of 28 guns, with all possible dispatch, to receive the flag of the Prince de Bouilon.

March 6.

We learn via Biscay, that a violent ferment had broke out in the provinces of Arragon and Catalonia, having for its object certain measures of reform recommended by the prince of Austria, which are opposed by the prince of Peace, who has called up France to assist in quelling the disturbance. It is supposed the prince himself has secretly occasioned this foment that he may have a pretext to appeal to the grand arbitrator of nations.

Greenock, March 22.

In the house of commons, on Saturday, Mr. Whitbread moved, that the report presented on Tuesday last, be referred to the committee of managers who are to conduct the impeachment of lord Melville, in order that they may be enabled to frame a tenth article of charge against the noble viscount, founded on the statement of peculation, which that report contained. This motion was agreed to, and the honorable manager stated that the committee would be in readiness to make good their charges whenever lord Melville put in his answer to this last article, and the house of lords should intimate that they were prepared to enter on a judicial hearing. In the upper house, the lord chancellor presented a declaratory bill, in conformity with the opinion declared by himself, lords Eldon, Ellenborough, and eight of the judges, rendering it compulsatory on witnesses to answer every relevant question, even though the reply may render them liable to a civil process for debt. The question of indemnity to be granted to witnesses in certain cases, stands over for subsequent consideration.

Yesterday's London Gazette contains the appointment of the honorable Henry Erskine, to be lord advocate, and of John Clark, esq. to be his majesty's solicitor for Scotland.

No advices had been received at the admiralty respecting the French squadrons, prior to the departure of the mail.

One of our London papers of last night stops the press to mention the receipt of letters from Holland to the 6th instant; but they do not contain any thing worthy of particular notice. A proclamation had been issued, forbidding the importation of India goods, calicoes, &c. into Brabant, but nothing is said respecting the present situation of the kingdom of Naples, nor do the papers contain the expected speech of Bonaparte to the Senatus Consultum, on which high expectations have of late been placed; it being apprehended, that from the substance of that speech we shall be enabled to form an opinion of most of his future views, as far as relates to Britain or the continent.

House of Commons, March 3.

The gallery was opened at 12 o'clock, and filled gradually till four. The debate is expected to be very interesting on Mr. Spencer Stanhope's motion, respecting the

propriety of lord Ellenborough retaining a seat and a vote in the cabinet. The same question stands for discussion in the house of lords this evening, on the motion of the earl of Bristol.

Mr. Sheridan, admiral Markham, Mr. Courtney, and colonel Mac Mahon, took the oaths and their seats.

Mr. W. Dundas stated, that as the Scots Bankrupt Act expired on the 25th of March he should therefore on Wednesday se'ennight move for leave to bring in a bill continuing the said act.

Mr. Whitbread gave notice, that tomorrow he should submit a special communication from the impeachment committee against lord Melville.

Mr. Johnstone deferred till Thursday his motion for the production of the papers last week submitted to the court of directors of the East India company.

The Qualification Indemnity bill was passed and sent to the lords.

On the motion of Mr. Vansittart, the house went into a committee on certain Irish Revenue Acts. It was resolved, that as the said acts expire on the 25th instant, the same should be continued for a time to be limited. Report to-morrow.

In a committee of supply, the ordinary estimates for the service of the navy for 1806 were voted. Report to-morrow.

Mr. S. Stanhope is now addressing the house. He did not bring forward this as an opposition question.

From Rotterdam papers to the first of March, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the ship Paragon.

From the Russian, frontiers, Jan. 10. According to report, a Russian army of 200,000 men is collecting in Lithunia, the head quarters of which are to be at Wilna. It is said that the emperor will shortly repair thither, and to Breszo, to review it.

There has been a great talk here, that the king of Prussia was to pay a visit to the Russian capital; but it is more probable, that our emperor, during his absence, will again pass a few days at Berlin.

Petersburg, Feb. 5. On intelligence being received here that several Russian merchantmen had been stopped in the French ports, and the crews escorted to the interior of the country, official intimation was given to M. Lesseps, the French consul residing here, that since this measure was notoriously repugnant to the commercial treaty existing between Russia and France, there would be a necessity of adopting a similar measure with respect to the property of Frenchmen in this country. The consul has dispatched a courier to Paris on the subject.

The importation of merchandizes in this city during the last year, amounted to 19.933.450 rubles, and the exportation to 151,634 rubles.

Venice, February 6. A proclamation was lately issued here, by which those who have in their possession merchandizes, bills of exchange, monies, &c. belonging either to the governments of Russia, England & Naples, or to the subjects of those countries, are required to deliver in a list thereof to the minister of war, within 24 hours, on pain of forfeiture, and a fine to half the value of the property so concealed; the government reserving to itself the taking of special measures against those who may conceal or send away the property of said nations.

Great endeavors are now exerting to organise our once celebrated bank. Our merchants pant for peace with England, which alone can reanimate our commerce. The inhabitants of Trieste already avail themselves of the advantages which the neutral Austrian flag offers.

The loan of two millions of francs opened here by the French government, is quite full. The capital and interest at 5 per cent. will be discharged within the period of six years.

Naples, Feb. 5. The Crown Prince to whom the king, before his departure, had entrusted the government of the country, had dispatched prince Theodore to prince Joseph, to enter into negociations with him. A courier is arrived with intelligence, that these negociations have terminated in smoke; and there was nothing more for our royal family to hope or to stipulate. This news has made a wonderful impression; all the lazzaroni howling with rage, flew to arms; the crown prince has put himself at their head; and a resolution has been taken of defending the country to the last extremity. The brother of the crown prince has set off from hence, with the view of putting himself at the head of the crowd *en masse* in Calabria. The French, however, are already on our frontiers; and should this instantaneous determination of resistance continue till the parties come in concert, the most dreadful scenes may be expected to ensue.

Leipzig, Feb. 15. A report was circulated here to day, that proposals had been made at Paris by a great power for a peace on equitable conditions between France and England. It is added that the Emperor Napoleon did not positively reject them. In the mean time it is conjectured that the emperor will not go into the subject till the fate of Naples is decided.

Berlin, Feb. 18. Among the troops still kept in motion are those of the garrisons of Berlin, Potsdam, and Brandenburgh; they may be in marching readiness at any time in the course of three weeks.

From the Lower Elbe, Feb. 21. It is said that important negociations will be opended at Paris in the course of a few weeks, for the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance for the term of ten years, between France, Austria, Bavaria and Wirtemburg.

The court of Vienna purposes to communicate to the Diet at Ratisbon the treaty of Peace concluded at Presburg, with the explications belonging to it. The French will remain in Germany till that treaty shall be fulfilled in all its parts, with the requisite exactitude.

It is still said that the Electorate of Baden is to be run into a kingdom by a new accession of territory; and that the crown prince, after entering into the nuptial state with a princess of the imperial family of France, will be proclaimed the first Baden monarch.

It is reported that the Marquis Lucchesini, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, had been recalled. This report has its origin in the north of Germany.

Schiedam, Feb. 28. A letter from Berlin, dated the 18th February says:—"The regiment of Gens d'Arms has received orders to recal to their duty the surplus of their number, absent on furlough; and the royal field equipage is once more in readiness.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, May 3.

Letters have been received in town as late as the 3 instant, from Laguira, at which time the embargo was off, but it was generally supposed it would be laid again should Miranda make his appearance on the coast. There were no apprehensions of Miranda's succeeding, as they had called all the militia from the interior, and had fortified the principal points. Cocoa was from 22 to 24 dollars. Coffee 18 to 21. Dry goods a mere drug.

[*New York paper.*]

Captain Kitts, from Laguira, informs that a number of Danish vessels from St. Croix, and St. Thomas, have been admitted at Laguira and have supplied the place with dry goods for at least twelve months; Flour 11 dollars per barrel, out of which you pay a duty of 4 dollars and seventy five cents per barrel; Cocoa, and coffee, none of any consequence at market. The port continues shut to neutrals, notwithstanding some few gain admittance.

Captain Thomas Goodwin, of the ship Farmer, of Kitterre, N. E. from Barbadoes to Recas Keys, where he arrived for the purpose of ballasting with salt; unfortunately got his hand blown off by a musket bursting, which obliged him to come to Laguira for medical assistance. He died on the second instant of his wound. The ship is taken possession of by a sch'r uncertain whether American or English, and carried off. Part of the crew of the Farmer are in prison at Laguira, on suspicion of their being English. In the Mona passage was boarded by the British frigate Magician, M'Kinsy, detained but a short time and treated with politeness.

The utmost confusion was in the province of Carracas, owing to the captain general having received information that general Miranda had sailed from New York for St. Domingo to take troops for the purpose of making an attack on the Spanish Main.

(*Phil. paper.*)

The following extracts from the Speeches of that independent son of Virginia, JOHN RANDOLPH, were given us by a gentleman, who took them down while Mr. Randolph was speaking. Coming as they do from such an elevated personage, and one of the late friends of Mr. Jefferson and his administration, they were too novel to escape his notice, and so correct and remarkable that we have been induced to lay them before the public in the most conspicuous terms. We beg Democrats to give them a candid perusal, and to recollect that these are not Federal Calumnies, but the genuine effusions and bold assertions of one of their own idols. This is not Federal but Democratic Evidence. Surely they will now believe.

[*Washington Federalist.*]

"We have been trading these FIVE years past on FEDERAL CAPITAL: when that is exhausted, I fear we shall be Bankrupt both in resources and reputation."

—

"I have no hesitation in saying, that the principal part of the mischiefs which this nation has endured for the last two years, have sprung from the King's Closet, and the Keeper of that Closet." Meaning, it is said, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison.

—

"The point is now at issue, whether this country shall be governed by the principles of the constitution, or by a secret, invisible, irresponsible, Cabinet. I am prepared to meet that issue."

Our democratic editors have generally considered the London Morning Chronicle as one of themselves, and with some appearance of reason, for that paper has upon many occasions echoed back the fulsome adulations which have been lavished here upon men and measures of a certain character.

It may be amusing to them to see the language of that paper upon the subject that has produced the following remarks, which are copied from the Chronicle of the 27th February. Thus we see how finely our violent measures are to gain us partizans in Britain.

(*Norfolk Ledger.*)

We are sorry to observe the intemperate manner in which the American legislature has taken up the supposed subjects of complaint against this country. There is reason to think, however, that this violence will be discountenanced by the majority of the house of representatives, or at least by the senate, should intemperance succeed in the popular assembly.

As to the pressing of American seamen by our ships of war, it is very possible that instances of that sort have occurred, though we shall demand much better authority for the fact than the clamor of American captains. But, on the other hand, it is notorious that there are many British seamen now serving on board American ships who when claimed may be represented as Americans. It is well known too that by sailing two years from an American port, and we believe, by means still more simple and compendious, such as forged certificates, many British sailors by birth are converted into American citizens, and these persons, in many instances, may be the American sailors pressed. We have no doubt whatever, that in 19 cases out of 20 the pressed men are British subjects by birth, fraudulently and falsely certified as Americans.

But allowing that native Americans have sometimes been pressed by British vessels, is not that a grievance which may be amicably adjusted between the two governments? Is it necessary that the American government, as if upon a denial of justice and satisfaction, should enact laws which in their scope and tendency amount to a legislation, subversive of the dearest rights and privileges of other independent nations? *If the American government is to enact new laws for the definition of piracy, and for its punishment too, in a summary way, they will see where this will end.*

The propsal to regulate against a supposed grievance of this sort, and to enact a municipal law for the offence committed by foreigners, we think has *a novel and rather presumptious appearance*, because if the grievance be of that severity as to justify an appeal to force, war is the natural remedy on the denial of justice. The course adopted, indeed, breathes a spirit of hostility, but it appears to lay down a new and false principle of legislation. Self defence against an unjust attack is the right of all; but to encourage men by bounties to resist when probably they are in the wrong, or at least where a legal appeal to justice lies open, is a most extraordinary proceeding. A captain of an English frigate may be tried and executed, as a pirate, by an American tribunal, for reclaiming on board an American fishing boat, one of his own runaway seamen, and any person resisting this attempt to reclaim such runaway, are promised a bounty of 200 dollars. And if an American seaman is impressed, he and his heirs, &c. are entitled to recover 60 dollars per month, to be attached upon debts owing to the country impressing such seamen.

Perhaps there never was exhibited before the world so strange a specimen of legislation; but we can consider it as nothing *but the effervescence of some warm head, which the sober reflection of others will correct.*

The other point, that of spoliations committed by this country, is one of much delicacy; but where it is so manifestly the interest of both parties to come to an amicable arrangement, we have no doubt that the dispute will be entirely adjusted. The Americans may, perhaps, have some cause of complaint, that after what they understood as an admitted relaxation of the strict and ancient law against the commerce carried on by neutrals with hostile countries and their colonies, or after a practical relaxation of that law, *sufficient notice* of a reverting to the old system was not given. If the American government can plead this, they are entitled to attention, because there can be no real contravention of a law but where that law is known, not as a dead letter, but as the practical rule. In other respects the American claims, as far as we can judge from their arguments, are perfectly new, natural for them to assert, but utterly repugnant to the practice of this country in the best times, and to the rights of belligerent States on the soundest principles of public law.

The whole of this important question however, will probably soon come into discussion officially between the two countries; and we have no doubt, that while on one hand prompt redress will be given for real injuries, not a jot will be yielded of those rights which this country has always asserted and exercised as just towards others, and essential to its own preservation.

The Norfolk Packet
Lady Washington,
Will sail for Norfolk on Monday next. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board at Hall's wharf.
Edward Herbert.
May 3. 2§

Ohio Bacon.
3200 lbs. of Bacon Hams, and Shoulders, just received from Marietta—and for sale by
ROBBINS & CO.
May 3. 6t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Absconded, on Saturday last, from the subscriber's house near town,
A Negro Man, named *Reuben*,
Formerly a STAGE DRIVER, *and well known about town.*

FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given if taken in or about town, where he is supposed to be lurking, (an old habit) and TWENTY DOLLARS if 50 miles from town, and proportionably for a less distance.
William Hodson.
May 3. d

TO RENT,
And possession will be given the 20th May,
A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, situate on Fairfax street, lately occupied by Mr. Davis, shoemaker. The stand is good, and having been occupied for a length of time by a person eminent in his business, renders it an eligible situation for a person of that business. For terms apply to
Thomas Irwin, or
John Adam.
May 3. eo

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fauquier county and state of Virginia, near Rector Town, a negro man named TOM, and negro woman named PHILLIS, his wife.—Tom is a stout chunky black fellow, very fleshy, weighs about 180 or 50, is marked with the small pox, very plain to be seen on his nose, of a very pleasant countenance, sensible, artful and mannerly, talks very plain, and is aged about 45 years. The man took with him two fine cloth coats, one a blue the other a white, two jackets, one of black satin, the other linsey, striped with blue, grey cloth overalls, grey great coat and white furr'd hat.

PHILLIS is very black, well made, of middle size, some of her teeth out before, and about forty eight years of age. She took with her one calico habit, one white sprigged muslin habit, one blue stuff petticoat, one jacket and petticoat of linsey, striped with black, and two striped blankets. They were brought from the lower part of this state, near where Counsellor Carter lived. They will probably change their clothes, and procure passes, and mix with Carter's freed negroes, as they were acquainted with them, or they may make for Fredericksburg or Alexandria, having some knowledge of both these places. They formerly belonged to major Valentine Peers, of Prince William, and were sold by him to Mr. George Newman, of Centerville. I will pay the above reward for apprehending and delivering to me the above described negroes, or a proportional reward for lodging them in jail, so that I may get them again.
Joshua Fletcher.
April 20. [May 3.] eo4t

TO RENT,
A neat and commodious two story BRICK HOUSE, situate on Prince street, between Washington and St. Asaph streets, lately occupied by Doctor Gillies. Apply to
Thomas Shreve.
April 26. eo7 *

By virtue of a deed of trust from James Davidson to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money from the said James Davidson to Daniel Spangler and Samuel Spangler, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-eighth day of May next, a LOT of GROUND, lying upon the south side of Prince street and to the westward of Water street, in the town of Alexandria, fronting upon Prince street 20 feet 2 inches, and extending back 98 feet 6 inches—upon which there is erected a two story Frame House.
George McMunn.
May 1. eo1f

FOR SALE,
An elegant three story Brick House, on the corner of King and Columbus streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*. ☞ YOUNG NEGROES or GROCERIES will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Col. *George Deneale*, or to the subscriber in the City of Washington.
Nicholas Voss.
February 18. law

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber solicits leave to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, respectfully—That he teaches, on St. Asaph's, between King and Cameron-streets, in the lower room of the Masonic Lodge, an ACADEMY on reduced terms, viz.

Beginners, till they commence Writing, *Three Dollars*—English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, *Four Dollars*—Surveying, *Eight Dollars* per quarter.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the encouragement he has already been honored with; and will, thankfully, receive any that may be offered.

John Paradise.

Note—Ink is furnished gratis.

April 28. eo3t†

Received, this Day,

And for Sale, on very low terms,

15 hogsheads first quality Muscovado Sugar.

2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains, assorted.

James Sanderson.

April 9. d.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

JOHN WATTS

Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,

White and brown Ticklenburg
White and brown German Rolls
White and brown Platillas
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen
4-4 Shirting Cotton
Apron and shirting Checks
Chintzes and Calicoes
Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths and Cassimere
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
Cambrick Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
Plain Leno, do. do.
Tambored Leno, do. do.
Leno Veils, do. do.
Leno Shades and Dayegona do.
Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Hose
Ladies Habit Gloves
Cambrick Handkerchiefs and Long Lawns
Gurrahs, Cossaes, and Baftas
Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.

March 4. eo

A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land-Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaister of Paris, from the fullest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7 eotf

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22. d

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Yost*, senior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1806.

Rebecca Yost, *Adm'x.*

April 17. 2aw16t*

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administratrix.

Now printing in Philadelphia,

AT THE LORENZO PRESS,

Under the inspection of the Author, in a fine Octavo Volume, with Plates, executed by the first Artists in America, a new and splendid Edition, much enlarged, of a POEM, *entitled*

Modern Philosophy;

OR

Terrible Tractoration!!!

A POETICAL PETITION against GALVANIZING TRUMPERY, and the PERKINISTIC INSTITUTION:

Addressed to the Royal College of Physicians, London,

By CHRISTOPHER CAUSTICK, M. D. A. S. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Aberdeen, and honorary Member of no less than nineteen very learned Societies.

The object of this Poem is to promote the best interests of Society, by arraying the powers of legitimate satire against the philosophists, quack politicians, and other sciolists of the day, and *to give more extensive publicity* to such inventions, improvements, and other exertions of the human mind as deserve to be patronised by the community.

The author proposes to enlarge the work, by the addition of such matter as he presumes will be found most immediately interesting to the American public, and hopes his efforts to improve the plan and execution of the P—m, will be thought in some measure worthy of the favorable reception with which it has already been honored in Europe and in America.

☞ The above work will be published by the subscriber in about two months—Price, bound in boards, two dollars.

ROBERT GRAY.

March 29. 2aw2m

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

MOUNT-EAGLE,

The beautiful COUNTRY-SEAT of the late Lord *Fairfax*—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and an half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting-Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Mansion-House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke-House, Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country.—Apply to *William Herbert*, Esq. of this town, or to the subscriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince-George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16. 1aw

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

In Prince, near Water street, Alexandria.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on the business of making and repairing *Instruments*; and has for sale, Piano Fortes, plain and additional key'd Violins, &c. on reasonable terms; also offers his services for tuning and regulating the different Instruments, but thinks proper to inform the public his terms for tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter, viz.

	dr.	cts.
For tuning a Grand Piano Forte,	2	00
Do. Harpsichord,	2	00
If quilling do.	5	00
Square Pianos, (imported)	1	50
Do. Do. American manufacture,	1	

Strings, and other repairs, besides tuning—*extra charge.*

If called on to go in the country—*additional charge*, according to the time and distance.

☞ As it is troublesome booking and calling for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that those that employ him, will not think hard of it, to pay the cash as soon as the job is completed.

John Sellers.

March 8. d3t raw tf

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Causin*, at Port Tobacco.

C. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, January 17. [Feb. 3.] 2aw

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated or their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenterjes, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills,

or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;

Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen

March 27. 2aw

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT I live in, in the town of Alexandria, situated on Pitt-street, between King and Prince-streets, adjoining Mr. James Russel. The lot is 33 feet front and 100 feet deep. On this lot is erected a well finished two story frame house, 24 feet front and 31 feet deep; the back buildings are all of brick, and the lot well enclosed. Under the house is an excellent dry cellar; the house is well finished from the roof to the cellar. This property will be sold clear of all incumbrance.

ALSO,

One House and Lot, on Prince-street, on the paved part, in the same neighborhood; on which there is a well finished two story frame house with every necessary back building; the lot is well enclosed and is 25 feet front and 100 feet deep.—This lot pays a small ground rent. I will exchange the above mentioned property for lands in the western country, or dry goods for the greater part of the payment of this property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Robert Abercrombie.

May 2. 2aw

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Walter S. Alexander and Catherine his wife, to the subscriber for securing the payment of 603 dollars 33 cents and interest unto Andrew Scholfield and company, and the further sum of 581 dollars 3 cents, and interest unto Leonard and Thomas Cooke, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for ready money, on Tuesday the the sixth day of May next, one undivided moiety of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being on Potomac river in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia, containing 450 acres, and adjoining the lands of General Thompson Mason; Augustine J. Smith; and Tobias Lear—distant about seven miles from Alexandria—The sale to commence precisely at 12 o'clock of that day.

G. DENEALE, Trustee.

April 3 eots.

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries.

JUST RECEIVED,

1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf.

William Hodgson.

March 21. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson Skin, and
- Souchong

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Bucellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whiskey,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leipee's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has taken letters of administration on the estate of John Fowler, esq. late of Fairfax county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment as soon as possible, and those who have claims against the estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber, in order that he may be enabled to close his administration.

William Deneale.

Fairfax County, March 8. 12w8t

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.